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For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Green, Hardin, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

The object of the recent raids, both in Tennessee and Kentucky, is apparently not for the purpose of retaining any of the points seized, but merely to capture stores, to plunder citizens, and to create alarm. It serves to show defects in our plans of operations; and among other deficiencies a serious want of cavalry. It enlightens us to the fact that guerrillaism is just what it has always been shown to be by history—the acts of common robbers, relieved now and then by acts of unexpected generosity. The most of their plundering, as far as we can learn, has been of corporate companies, whom they seem to think have no right to exist, although when a good Union man like Uncle Ben Spalding can be plundered they proceed at once to do it. This discrimination between individuals and corporations is not to be ascribed to any particular regard for individual property, since it is little difference whether you rob a man of his share in the profits of a company or of some other property, but because the largest sums—indeed, all the money nearly, is to be found in the hands of public or private bankers. These acts should not surprise any one, and do not. They are the fruits of illegitimate war and the natural offspring of rebellion. We can expect nothing better from bandits, and could scarcely have expected anything as good. Fortunately they have to be continually on the wing, which prevents a great deal of damage, since it does not leave them time to inquire into Union and Secession, and even thus recognize the fact that they must not necessarily rob their own friends, many of whom have acted as spies for them ever since the war began.

Strange as it may sound, there are respectable(?) men who pretend to defend or justify these outbreaks, and who have smooth names for Morgan's conduct, and even praise. Although he has killed at least one or two citizens, burned private property as well as public, and stolen money, horses and vehicles, yet they argue, because he didn't burn all the houses, steal all the private property and extirpate private citizens, he must be rather a noble gentleman. We suppose he was checked some by the thought that if he did it would be dangerous to him, as arousing whole communities against him; and next, if he stole the property, he couldn't dispose of it, nor carry it away. His acts, as far as known, savor more of the bandit than the soldier, although he may not have been as violent as the majority of guerrillas are. He is a robber and a plunderer, and his band are robbers and plunderers. No other name can be given to men who scrupulously avoid armed soldiers, and only war upon private citizens. Their conduct is a disgrace to any cause, even to that of unjustifiable rebellion, and those who defend or justify them are equally as bad at heart, although they lack the courage to come out and take the small risk they would be in as one of the band.

We sincerely hope that Morgan will be overtaken and routed. If anything like an equal force attacks him we know he will be defeated; but no such force has as yet been able to get near him. But once, and then they routed him. It is the policy of guerrillas never to fight. They are intended only to rob and run. They are got up entirely on the skedaddle principle.

On Friday evening, Mr. Felix DeLang, a son of Dr. F. W. DeLang, of Vincennes, Indiana, was accidentally shot with a pistol in the hands of a younger brother. The ball entered Mr. D.'s left breast, just above the nipple, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. It was altogether the result of an accident from carelessly handling the pistol, and should serve as a warning to all who handle fire-arms. We are glad to learn that young DeLang is recovering.

THE UNION LOSSES IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.—The Washington Star says: The number of Union soldiers killed in the seven days' battles has been reduced to 1,800 or less. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, according to official accounts which the President caused to be rendered while recently with the army, was about 11,000. The rebels claim to have 4,200 prisoners, including wounded, and 5,000 of our wounded have already been sent North on steamers. The hourly return of stragglers continues to lessen this estimate of the killed.

FEDERAL OFFICERS CAPTURED.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 6th instant, contains a list of Federal officers claimed to have been captured by the rebels in the seven days' battles. Though it is evidently incorrect in some particulars—for instance, in stating that General Sumner and Rankin are among the prisoners—it renders it certain that more or less Union officers now being mourned by their friends as having been killed, are living and in Richmond. The whole number of commissioned officers taken was one hundred and thirty-eight.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—Lieutenant W. D. Ernest, A. A. Q. M., awarded the contracts to Mr. J. Spears, of St. Louis, for 250,000 bushels oats at 47 cents per bushel, and 15,000 bushels corn at 47 cents per bushel.

PERSONAL.—Major General Sigel and staff, General Welsh, U. S. Vols.; C. A. Walborn, J. D. Cameron, John Wyatt, and Wm. Irving, Pa., were at Willards', in Washington City, on the 9th.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1862.

NUMBER 280.

From the 28th Kentucky Regiment.

CAMP UNION, NEAR GALLATIN, TENN., July 12, 1862.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT.—GENTLEMEN: There has scarcely been a regiment of volunteers raised in Kentucky which has not had its trumpet to sound the fame of its officers and men; the former especially.

Perhaps less is known of the 28th, commanded by Col. W. P. Boone, than any, from the fact that they have desired to let deeds rather than words proclaim their worth. True, their deeds have not called for nor even warranted a very loud blast; yet, what they have undertaken they have performed most effectually.

They have guarded all the railroad bridges on the L. & N. railroad, and its branches; have watched the turnpike bridges in the same vicinities, when the personal interest of citizens ought to have induced them to relieve soldiers of the task; and this they have done until their enemies with them will enable them to dominate the open roads, giving the number of boards, and count the nails in the boards, of every bridge between Louisville and the City of Rocks. In the meantime they have faithfully drilled in companies and battalions until they would not blithely drill in the presence of the most competent judges.

Another fact worthy of note with regard to this regiment is, that fewer chickens have come to an untimely end where they have encamped, than where others have performed the duties assigned them, and less complaint has been made by citizens of depredations on their property in any form.

Indeed, wherever Colonel Boone's regiment (the Twenty-eighth Kentucky) has been encamped, from the first the citizens have regretted their departure, and even in Tennessee, where Federal soldiers are so much dreaded by the people, say, "if we must have soldiers in our midst, let Col. Boone's regiment stay with us."

Some are attached to the Colonel, some to the officers generally, particularly to the unmarried ones, and not a few to the sturdy, hard-fisted, but gentle privates of our several companies.

On the whole they are a set of men so constituted that they can make themselves agreeable in any community; and, verily, we believe if you will make it necessary, and put them in the way, they will fight as well as some. JUST US.

More of Morgan and his Gang.

GEORGETOWN, KY., July 14, 1862.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT.—GENTLEMEN: The greatest excitement prevails here. The wildest rumors are current of the proximity of a detachment of Morgan's guerrillas. To-day a party of them stopped at the farm of Jno. F. Payne, fed and watered their horses, offering Confederate scrip in payment for forage, which was refused. About sixty horsemen went in pursuit from this town, consisting of the Home Guard and men from the lower part of Scott and Grant counties. It is said that the Confederates are commanded by one Dick Gano, whose father resides in this county. His men are Texan Rangers. Dr. Graves, of Scott county, and several other persons who passed the place at the time, were sworn not to divulge their numbers, but it is said Graves was met by a party of the Home Guard shortly after and compelled to reveal everything.

The Home Guard narrowly escaped capture.

I cannot give you, in this hurried letter, all the wild reports afloat. To-night the Home Guard, greatly augmented in numbers, go in pursuit.

ES. KA. BE.

THE MADISON COURIER, of Monday, says quite a sensation was created day before yesterday afternoon among the rebel sympathizers in Covington, by the movements of Captain James L. Foley, Provost Marshal of that city, backed by a guard of soldiers from the Newport Garrison. It has been notorious for some months past, that certain houses on Madison and Russell streets were the resort of rebel sympathizers, who congregated daily and nightly, for the purpose of hob-nobbing and ventilating treason. The Provost Marshal very properly determined to break up the business, and accordingly waited on a number of them yesterday. They were informed that the regular assembling of well-known Secessionists in their houses had been going on long enough, and that if a stop was not put to it forthwith, they would have to abide the consequences.

THE "LAST DITCH" DUO.—News received from Mobile informs us that that ditch has been dug. It remains to be seen whether the rebels are to dig in it. Here is an extract from a Mobile letter:

The great ditch the Mobilians have been for months in digging is now completed, and extends from the water's edge entirely around the city. The inner bank is defended by breastworks and batteries, and the position is considered by the rebels unassailable. If the Federal gunboats succeed, however, in passing the harbor batteries and forts, the rebel army may either be compelled to surrender, or driven in a body into the ditch they have dug, and from which they will find it difficult to escape. It would contain a very large army.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MR. FELIX DELANG, A SON OF DR. F. W. DELANG, OF VINCENNES, INDIANA, WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT WITH A PISTOL IN THE HANDS OF A YOUNGER BROTHER. THE BALL ENTERED MR. D.'S LEFT BREAST, JUST ABOVE THE NIPPLE, INFECTING A SEVERE BUT NOT DANGEROUS WOUND. IT WAS ALTOGETHER THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT FROM CARELESSLY HANDLING THE PISTOL, AND SHOULD SERVE AS A WARNING TO ALL WHO HANDLE FIRE-ARMS. WE ARE GLAD TO LEARN THAT YOUNG DELANG IS RECOVERING.

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ANECDOSE OF THE REBEL GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal writes as follows of this chieftain:

The surgeon of one of the Indiana regiments and two of his brother officers were captured by Ashby's cavalry and taken before Jackson. Immediately on hearing their names he said:

"It was you, gentlemen, who lately saved the property of a dear friend of mine in the Valley from the fury of your own countrymen. Will you tell me any means of transportation back to your regiment?"

"We have not, General."

He then gave them horses and escort and one hundred dollars, and then courteously dismissed them on their parole.

This is authentic. I have it from one of the captured officers, whose name I am not at liberty to mention.

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From James River.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 9th, 1862.

I have written up all my notes now, so far as they relate to the actual fighting of the famous seven days. But I wish in this letter to do justice, if I can, to two other qualities of our troops, which to the historian will seem worthy of as much praise as their unconquerable bravery. These are, first, their fortitude, and second, their unswerving labor. Raw and half-organized troops could not have endured for even three days the furious onsets which our troops sustained for seven. They not only met, but vanquished and drove back, each successive day, the vast hosts of the rebels. Regarded separately, the result of each day's fighting was a glorious victory. Every evening the troops of brave old Heintzelman's corps (and I presume it was the same with the other corps) laid down upon the battle-field, from which they had driven the enemy, and slept upon their arms. They were not the only ones of this very class—a man raised in good society in Massachusetts, who prides himself on his Puritan antecedents—whom General Butler has just sent to Ship Island as a convict, for exhibiting to the members of the Louisiana 1st a cross made from the bones of a dead Yankee.

I would say incidentally, that we are approaching a fearful crisis for want of food.

The Government, the city authorities, and the citizens are now preparing daily a

meal for the army, and these resources

must fail, and unless speedy

relief is afforded, starvation in its worst

form must prevail in the city. These remarks apply more or less to every part

of the State. The robberies and appropriations of the Confederate soldiers, the destruction of cotton, the suspension of industry, the blockade against the food of the West, are together rapidly bringing the city to a condition that appeals to me to contemplate. Heaven grant that these threatening evils may be averted. T. [We have no room for the whole of the article in our correspondent's letter.]

The editor asserts that Louisians was

cheated into secession—the ballot boxes in

New Orleans were controlled by

the slaves.

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